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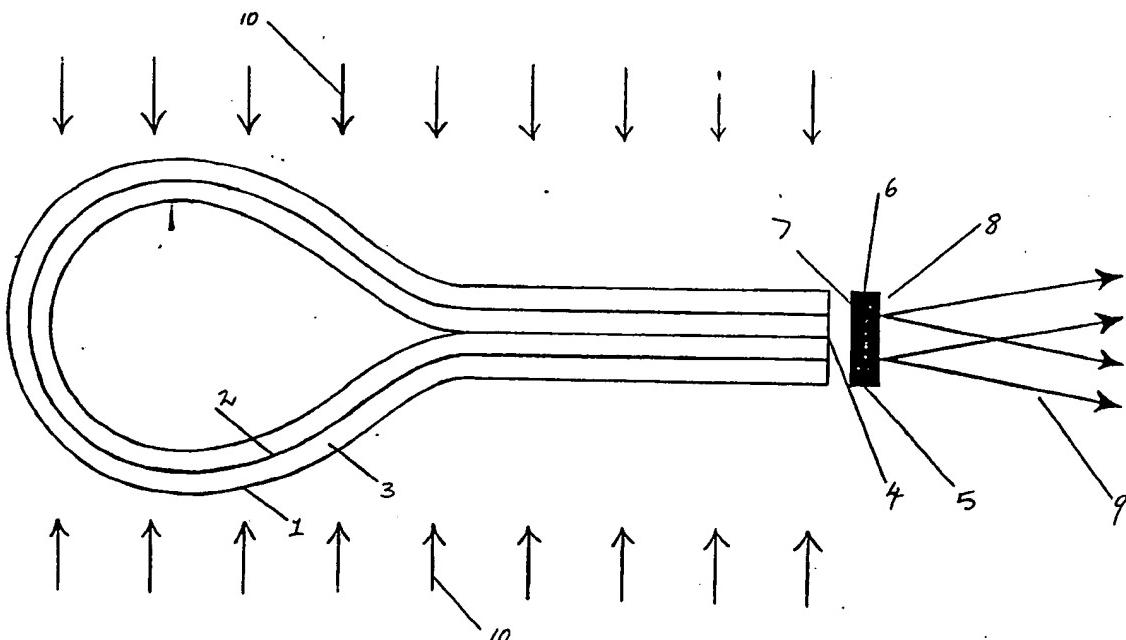
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INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification ⁴ : H01S 3/07, 3/06, 3/094 H01S 3/08, G02B 6/10	A1	(11) International Publication Number: WO 89/11172 (43) International Publication Date: 16 November 1989 (16.11.89)
<p>(21) International Application Number: PCT/AU89/00190</p> <p>(22) International Filing Date: 3 May 1989 (03.05.89)</p> <p>(30) Priority data: PI 7995 3 May 1988 (03.05.88) AU</p> <p>(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): PHASED ARRAY LASERS PTY. LTD. [AU/AU]; 5th Floor, 315 Flinders Lane, Melbourne, 3000 (AU).</p> <p>(72) Inventor; and (75) Inventor/Applicant (for US only) : HUGHES, John, Leonard [GB/AU]; 23 Chandler Road, Glen Waverley, VIC 3150 (AU).</p> <p>(74) Agent: MEDLYCOTT, John, Sheffield; 5th Floor, 315 Flinders Lane, Melbourne, VIC 3000 (AU).</p>		<p>(81) Designated States: AT (European patent), AU, BE (European patent), CH (European patent), DE (European patent), FR (European patent), GB (European patent), IT (European patent), JP, LU (European patent), NL (European patent), SE (European patent), US.</p> <p>Published With international search report. With amended claims.</p>

(54) Title: LOOPED, PHASED ARRAY LASER OSCILLATOR



(57) Abstract

A phase-locked fibre bundle laser oscillator made up of one or more active fibre loops as illustrated. The single mode fibre has a doped core (2) surrounded by cladding (3) and has its ends positioned in a common plane forming a two core aperture (4) which is optically polished to a twentieth wavelength. Fibre end faces (4) are coupled by index matching material (5) to a single, partially transmitting, dielectric mirror (6) and the oscillator is side pumped (10) via the output of an array of laser diodes. Also disclosed is method of forming the fibre bundle laser by winding an optical fibre onto a rotating drum to produce coherently packed layers which are then cut parallel to the drum axis to produce a looped fibre bundle.

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I.
LOOPED, PHASED ARRAY LASER OSCILLATORField of the Invention

This invention relates to a laser oscillator system whose basic building block is a side excited looped, lasing ion doped fibre laser oscillator with a single mirror, index matched to the output ends of said fibre loop. The invention is scaleable to any practical power level simply by adding together the said looped fibre laser oscillators to form a phased-locked bundle of said oscillators all index matched to a single output mirror. The invention has applications in the medical, industrial and defence fields where a scaleable source of diffraction limited, laser beam energy is required, in particular where its high structural flexibility is an advantage.

5. 10 Summary of prior Art

Prior art fibre bundle laser oscillators possessed two mirrored ends which could move independently of each other and said ends had to be optically treated separately. Prior art fibre bundle laser oscillators were excited either via one of the said two ends or via laser media inserted into said fibres in the core where undoped fibres were used. The 15 optical excitation of prior art fibre bundle laser oscillators was very restricted because the diode pumps had to be matched to the very small fibre cores at the ends of said bundle. In the case of laser sources being inserted into a bundle of undoped fibre, a complex assembly procedure had to be followed which significantly increased the cost of said laser oscillator systems.

20 The present invention overcomes the complex and expensive assembly and operational costs of prior art fibre bundle based laser oscillator systems by providing simple side excitation of a large number of laser ion doped, looped fibres simultaneously. In applications where only an unswitched laser beam is required, that is, in applications demanding only a continuous or pulsed laser output beam with no selective switching of 25 the individual fibres, the present invention provides a major advance on prior art fibre bundle laser systems providing a cost effective means of generating a laser beam which is scaleable in power simply by adding more fibre loops to the bundle and providing additional diode excitation sources for the side excitation of said bundle via a simple, direct, side illumination of said fibre bundle.

30 The present invention is relatively simple to manufacture in comparison with prior art laser oscillator systems. A single mode, optical fibre doped with the appropriate lasing ion, is simply wound onto a rotating drum and automatically moved by the stacking action which provides a coherently packed reel of optical fibres. Once the thickness of the said optical fibre layers have built up on the drum, which has to be of a diameter which is 35 far greater than the thickness of the fibre layers, the said layers of coherently packed, and the doped optical fibres are cut along the axis of rotation of said drum so that the required looped fibre laser bundle is automatically produced as the fibre layers are moved

from said drum. By bringing the two free ends of said fibre bundle together into a common aperture and optically polishing said aperture and index matching it to a single laser output mirror, the invention can be completed in a relatively short time as far as the manufacture of one of its major components is concerned. The invention is scaleable to any practical power level because its size simply depends on the size of the drum used in the manufacture and the length of fibre wound onto said drum.

5 Background of the Invention

These are two approaches that can be taken to the generation of a laser beam within laser oscillators either the laser oscillator's active medium is excited as a whole or the 10 active medium can be split into a large number of sections, the laser beam output of each of the said sections being then phased-locked together to produce a single beam equivalent to that emitted by the single section medium laser oscillator.

Two development avenues have resulted in the techniques necessary to generate a 15 single laser beam by phase-locking the output beam of a large number of smaller laser beam emitting apertures, namely, fibre bundle laser arrays and arrays of semiconductor lasers. The fundamental difference between these two development avenues is the fact that the fibre laser aperture array is a cold array, involving only the transmission of the laser light through the said aperture whilst the semiconductor array aperture is a hot aperture because up to 75% of the electrical energy into said aperture is deposited as heat 20 energy within the said aperture, only about 25% of said electrical energy being converted to laser light within the diode array. Although phase-locking of semiconductor arrays is now well established, no reports are to hand that suggest such diode arrays have coherently phased-locked on a large scale, that is large diode arrays phased-locked in pockets across the aperture, a process that leads to a severe degrading of the structure of 25 the emitted laser beam.

The inventor has pioneered key aspects of fibre bundle based phased-array lasers since 1963 when a team set up by the British Government consisting of microwave radar pioneers and laser physicists was stationed at The Royal Radar Establishment, Malvern, UK, to determine the avenues along which conventional radar techniques could be used to 30 develop laser radar. One of the avenues studied was that for the transfer of microwave, phased-array radar techniques into the optical region and optical fibre bundles were assessed experimentally for this task by the inventor at the Royal Radar Establishment as early as 1963. However, these early experimental tests revealed that a helium-neon laser beam was converted into "non-laser light" as soon as it entered the fibre bundles 35 available in those days and the development of fibre bundle based phased-array laser radars was held up until single mode optical fibres became available some seventeen years later during the late 1970's. A key process in phased-array laser radar utilizing bundles

of single mode optical fibres was published in 1979 (Hughes and Ghatak, Applied Optics, U.S.A., 1979).

Early phased-array laser radar patents by the inventor were classified by the US patent Office in June 1983 and remain classified,. However, a commercially orientated phased-array , fibre bundle laser oscillator consisting of undoped optical fibres was patented in the United States in 1987 (US Patent No. 4,682,335 Hughes, July 1987). However, these prior art, fibre bundle based, phased-array lasers were difficult to assemble compared to the relative simplicity of the present invention which lends itself to simple, but highly effective mass production techniques.

The first of our looped, neodymium doped fibre lasers was constructed and operated under contract from the assignee by YORK TECHNOLOGY Ltd of Southampton, UK in 1988. However, the individual looped fibre lasers in the 20 bundle system manufactured by YORK under contract to the assignee were side excited with a 830nm laser diode output coupled into the core of each of the looped laser oscillators in the bundle of said oscillators via a commercially available optical coupler manufactured by YORK TECHNOLOGY Ltd for the optical communications market. Unfortunately, such couplers are expensive and are not appropriate in the low cost, unswitched, diode excited looped, fibre laser bundle based laser oscillator of the invention. For example, when one packs the fibre bundle so that the fibres are in contact with each other, they represent a solid block of glass in most respects, in particular from the viewpoint of direct optical excitation. The fact that the fibres used to date have a 5 micron diameter doped core and an 80 micron diameter cladding does not affect the optical pumping because the volume of the fibre cores being excited is the same as if the excitation light was coupled into each individual fibre with an array of very expensive optical couplers.

To achieve coherent phase-locking of the present invention is a much simpler process than is generally thought. For example, the length of the fibre loops in the individual fibre laser oscillators need not be the same, the critical length is that corresponding to a 360 degree phase change, that is the one corresponding to a complete laser wavelength within the fibre core. If the compacted end face of the invention is optically polished to say a twentieth wavelength and index matched to the output mirror surface also polished to a twentieth wavelength, then the effective optical path of all the loops irrespective of their individual physical lengths, will be equal to a twentieth of a wave and well suited for coherent phase-locking of the fibre end array. It should also be noted that the supermode of operation resulting in the coherent phase-locking of the array, is paralleled over the number of loops and is not seriesed over the total length of the loops. In other words, the mean length of the loops represents the fibre length over which the supermode has to be maintained. Furthermore, the broad gain curve of the

doped glass fibres used means that the supermodes in different looped fibres can differ in wavelength. In other words, supermode pulling effects in individual fibres can also contribute to coherent phase-locking across the aperture of the invention.

To minimize the cost of manufacturing the invention, it is an advantage to be able to use the optical fibre manufactured worldwide for optical communications needs. These fibres generally have a core diameter of about 5 microns with a cladding diameter of about 125 microns. Such thick cladding is necessary to minimize the optical signal loss from the signal transmitting core of the fibre. Such thick cladding also protects the said fibre core from mechanical damage, a bare 5 micron diameter core being extremely fragile. By design there is no transverse optical coupling between such fibre cores in an array of such fibres so that the phase-locking process has to be achieved either by reflective or refractive coupling, a combination of both and some transverse optical coupling via the index matching material be it liquid or solid. The invention can be Q-switched using techniques known in the art. In particular a thin film of solid dye switch placed within the index matched material can accomplish such switching of the invention. Experiments using the invention have also shown that its output laser beam can be modulated by modulating the excitation light.

Objects of the Invention

It is an object of the invention to produce a phased-array laser oscillator by stacking together in a bundle, a number of optically side excited looped fibre laser oscillators whose ends faces forming the output aperture array are all indexed matched to a single, optically polished output mirror.

Another object of the invention is to spread out the fibre laser bundle so as to minimize heating effects due to heat generated within said bundle during the lasing process.

A further object of the invention is to arrange the bundle of looped fibre lasers such that they represent a long solid slab of fibres allowing for their efficient, direct optical excitation.

Yet a further object of the invention is to fully utilize the thickly clad optical fibre manufacture for world wide optical communication applications, with appropriate laser ion doping of its core.

It is an object of the invention to provide a flexible body for the invention which can be attached to such items as robotic arms without the use of prior art articulated arms.

Summary of the Invention

A better understanding of the invention may be obtained from the following considerations taken in conjunction with the drawings which are not meant to limit the scope of the invention in any way.

Figure 1 shows the fundamental building block of the invention, namely, the looped fibre laser oscillator with its phased-locked output beam and its side excitation.

Figure 2 shows the configuration of the invention after a large number of the looped fibre lasers have been bundled together and the side optical excitation is provided by two arrays of laser diodes and an intervening mirror which reflects any incident pump light back into the fibre bundle.

Figure 3 shows a preferred embodiment of the invention with the side excitation taking place near one end leaving the other, output beam end, highly flexible and capable of being hand held or machine mounted.

Figure 4 shows the manner in which portions of the looped fibres of the invention can be polished to produce a rectangular cross-section cladding in which the circular core of the mass produced optical fibre is embedded, being adequately protected in the process. This configuration of the optical fibres allows for the close packing of said fibres in a manner that allows efficient side coupling of the excitation light directly into cores of said fibres.

Figure 5 shows the manner in which excitation can be coupled into said fibre core of a given looped fibre via one or more optical fibres connected to laser diode arrays emitting the pump light.

Figure 6 shows reflecting coupling means used to phase-lock the fibre end transmitters forming the inventions output aperture.

Figure 7 shows the refractive coupling that can be used to phase-lock the fibre end transmitters from the output aperture of the invention.

Figure 8 shows the multicored fibres that can be used to increase the number of individual laser fibre core transmitters in the output aperture.

Figure 9 shows the drum used to coherently stack the doped optical fibre as it emerges from the fibre puller.

Figure 10 shows the way in which layers of the coherently stacked doped optical fibre is cut to form the fibre bundle of the invention.

Figure 11 shows the manner in which the looped fibre bundle comes off the drum in the configuration required for mass producing the invention.

Detailed Description of the Invention

In Figure 1, numeral 1 indicates a single looped fibre laser oscillator, the building block of the present invention. Numeral 2 indicates the core of the single mode optical fibre, which, for example in the case of neodymium doping is 500 parts per million, in the fibre core, which for a single mode fibre is about 5 microns in diameter. The absorption path of the 830nm excitation light along the core of such fibres is over two meters. Numeral 3 indicates the cladding surrounding the single mode fibre core. In the

case of mass produced single mode optical fibre for optical communications, the diameter of the cladding is normally 125 microns or 25 times core diameter. The thicker the fibre cladding the fewer fibre ends that can be packed into the output aperture of the invention. It is a relatively simple process to mass produce single mode doped fibre with a cladding diameter of 80 microns but an extremely difficult task to mass produce such optical fibre with a cladding diameter of much less than 80 microns, particularly if the cladding has to be etched.

In Figure 1, numeral 4 indicates the two core aperture of the single looped fibre laser oscillator which is optically polished to a twentieth wavelength. Numeral 5 indicates the index matching material to couple the fibre end faces 4 to an optically polished laser output mirror indicated by numeral 6. Numeral 7 indicates the optically polished and partially mirrored surface of substrate etalon 6. The outer surface of the etalon, indicated by numeral 8 can either be antireflection coated or coated to form a Fabry-Perot resonator. Numeral 9 indicates the phased-locked output of the single looped fibre laser oscillator of the invention. Numeral 10 indicates the optical radiation used to side excite the looped fibre 3.

In Figure 2, numeral 11 indicates the looped fibre laser bundle of the invention. Numeral 12 indicates the laser diode arrays used to generate the excitation light for the side pumping of the bundle 11. Numeral 13 indicates a mirror reflecting the excitation light that may be incident on it back into bundle 11 to increase the excitation efficiency of the invention. Numeral 14 indicates the power supply for the laser diode array 12 whilst numeral 15 indicates the input for power supply 14.

In Figure 3, numeral 16 indicates the extended portion of fibre laser bundle 11 which allows for greater flexibility of the hand held portion of the invention which is located in the casing indicated by numeral 17. Numeral 18 indicates the focussed output beam of the invention necessary for applications in the medical and industrial fields where high beam intensities are required for cutting, for example.

In Figure 4, numeral 19 indicates the fibre cladding polished into a rectangular configuration. Numeral 20 indicates the doped fibre core of circular cross-section embedded in the polished cladding 19. The cores 20 can be stacked together in a close packed array which can be very effectively optically excited via the side excitation indicated by numeral 21.

In Figure 5, numeral 22 indicates the core of an optical fibre which can couple excitation light from a remotely sited diode stack into the doped fibre core.

In Figure 6, numeral 23 indicates the laser beams emerging from the fibre core ends indicated by numeral 24 and reflected from core to core via reflection off mirror 7.

In Figure 7, numeral 25 indicates the outputs of fibre core ends 24 being

refractively coupled from core to core via the Fabry-Perot etalon indicated by numeral 26.

In Figure 8, numeral 27 indicates one of the fibre cores contained within cladding 3 of fibre 1 in its multicored configuration.

5 In Figure 9, numeral 28 indicates the single mode optical fibre being fed from its pulling station so as to be coherently wound on the rotating drum indicated by numeral 29 to build up fibre layers indicated by numeral 30.

In Figure 10, numeral 31 indicates the coherently packed fibre layers on drum 29 being cut along the axis of rotation of drum 29.

10 In Figure 11, the mass produced bundle of looped fibre lasers after being taken off drum 29.

The invention has wide application in the medical, industrial and defence fields where a laserbeam of easily scaleable power output is required from a flexible body. By selecting the appropriate diode pump and fibre core doping it is possible to operate the
15 laser over a wide range of output wavelengths form the visible to the infra-red regions of the electromagnetic spectrum. By frequency doubling, tripling and quadrupling the fundamental output frequency, and by controlling the temperature of the excitation diode lasers it is possible to tune the frequency shifted outputs of the invention further.

The power output of a single looped fibre laser can be as high as 10 milliwatts and
20 10,000, 80 micron thick clad fibres can be packed into an aperture of a square centimeter. This implies that a continuous laser beam power of 100 watts per cm² of the aperture can be emitted by the laser using mass produced optical communications fibre.

Under pulsed operation, peak powers of our fibre cores per square centimeter can be extracted out of a single core using short duration pulses so that there is ample scope for
25 high peak power outputs form the invention as a whole provided it is Q-switched or mode-locked using techniques which are well known in the art.

Modification may be made to the above teachings by those skilled in the art without departing from the scope and spirit of the invention.

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I claim:

1. A phased-locked, two transmitting aperture, looped, doped fibre laser oscillator system where the optically polished ends of the said fibre loop are positioned in a common plane and index matched to a single, optically polished dielectric mirror which is partially transmitting at the lasing wavelength, the said loop of doped fibre being optically excited sideways via the optical output of an array of diode lasers.
- 5 2. A phased-locked, fibre laser oscillator as described in Claim 1, which emits a single laser beam at a wavelength depending on the nature of laser ions doped into said fibre cores and side excited from an array of laser diodes emitting the appropriate excitation light.
- 10 3. A laser system as claimed in Claim 2 with a mirror inserted in the looped fibre laser bundle to reflect any incident excitation light back into the said bundle of fibre lasers.
4. A laser system as claimed in Claim 3 where the side excitation means is positioned near the end of the looped bundle of fibre laser whilst the fibre bundle portion between said excitation means and the output end of the invention is kept as flexible as possible to allow flexibility in handling the output end of the invention.
- 15 5. A looped fibre laser as claimed in claim 1 where two sides of the fibre cladding has been polished to form a cladding of rectangular cross-section whose width matches the diameter of the fibre core of circular cross-section embedded in said polished cladding.
- 20 6. A series of closely packed optical fibres as claimed in Claim 5 where the cores are in close contact with each other in a given plane allowing for effective coupling of the excitation light output from the laser diode excitors into a closed packed array of fibre cores.
- 25 7. A pair of polished optical fibres as claimed in Claim 5 where the excitation light propagating in one of the said fibre cores is coupled into the laser fibre core which is positioned as near as possible to the said fibre core in which the excitation light propagates.
8. A fibre laser oscillator as claimed in claim 1 where the fibre cladding has several laser fibre cores embedded in it to increase the side excitation efficiency and to increase the density of the output core transmitter in the output aperture for a given number of thickly clad optical fibres.
- 30 9. A method of mass producing the bundled, looped fibre lasers of the invention which entails winding said optical fibres onto the surface of a rotating drum to produce coherently packed layers which are then cut parallel to the axis of rotation of said drum producing the looped bundle of fibre lasers of this invention in the process.
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AMENDED CLAIMS

[received by the International Bureau
on 29 August 1989 (29.08.89);

original claims 1-9 replaced by amended claims 1-6 (1 page)]

1. A scaleable phased locked single aperture, single mirror looped fibre laser bundle oscillator with the optically polished ends of the said fibre laser oscillator loops positioned to form the said single output aperture and optically matched to the said single, optically polished mirror which partially transmits at the laser wavelength, said fibre laser loop oscillators being optically excited using arrays of semiconductor light sources.
2. A laser oscillator system as claimed in Claim 1 where the optical excitation is restricted to the region half way along the said loop of said fibre laser bundle oscillator allowing the said flexible single output aperture end of said oscillator to be free for ease of handling and mounting onto industrial workstations.
3. A looped fibre laser as claimed in Claim 1 where two sides of the fibre cladding has been polished to form a cladding of rectangular cross-section whose width matches the diameter of the fibre core of circular cross-section embedded in said polished cladding.
4. A series of closely packed optical fibres as claimed in Claim 3 where the cores are in close contact with each other in a given plane allowing for effective coupling of the excitation light output from the laser diode excitors into a closed packed array of fibre cores.
5. A bundle of polished optical fibres as claimed in Claim 3 where the excitation light propagating in one of the said fibre cores is coupled into the laser fibre core which is positioned as near as possible to the said fibre core in which the excitation light propagates.
6. A fibre laser oscillator as claimed in Claim 1 where the fibre cladding has several laser fibre cores embedded in it to increase the excitation efficiency and to increase the density of the output core transmitter in the output aperture for a given number of clad optical fibres.

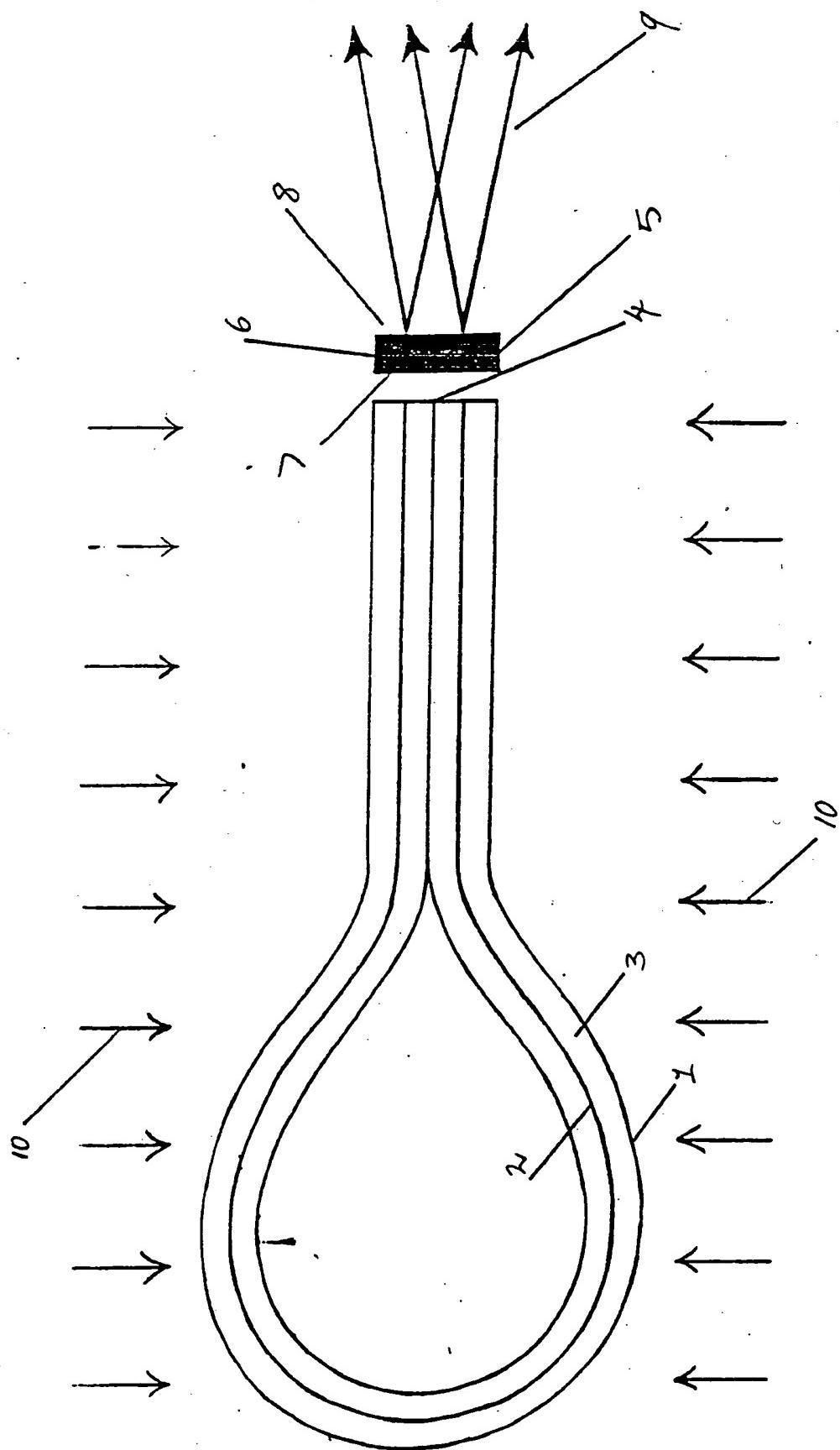


Figure 1

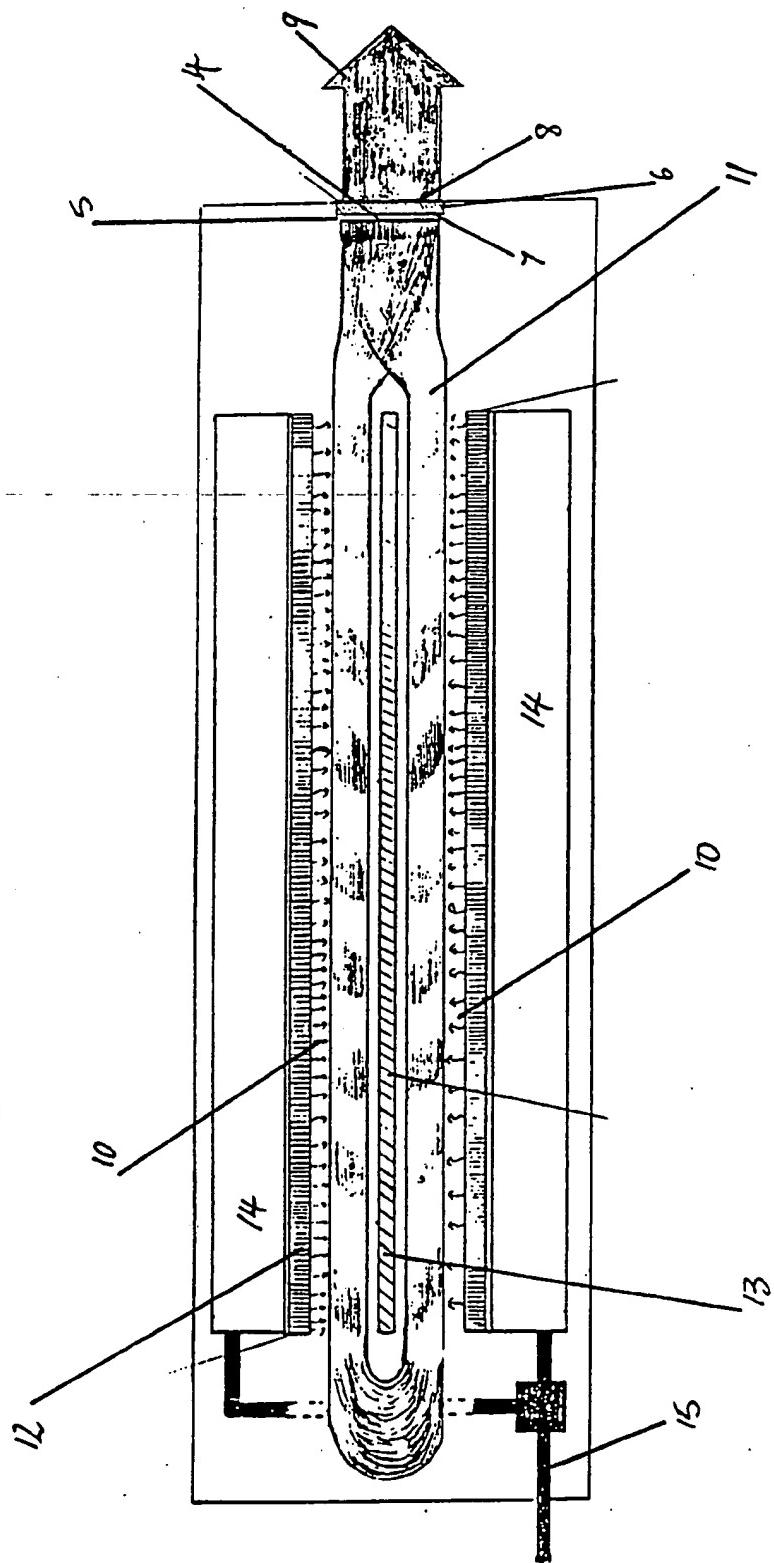


Figure 2

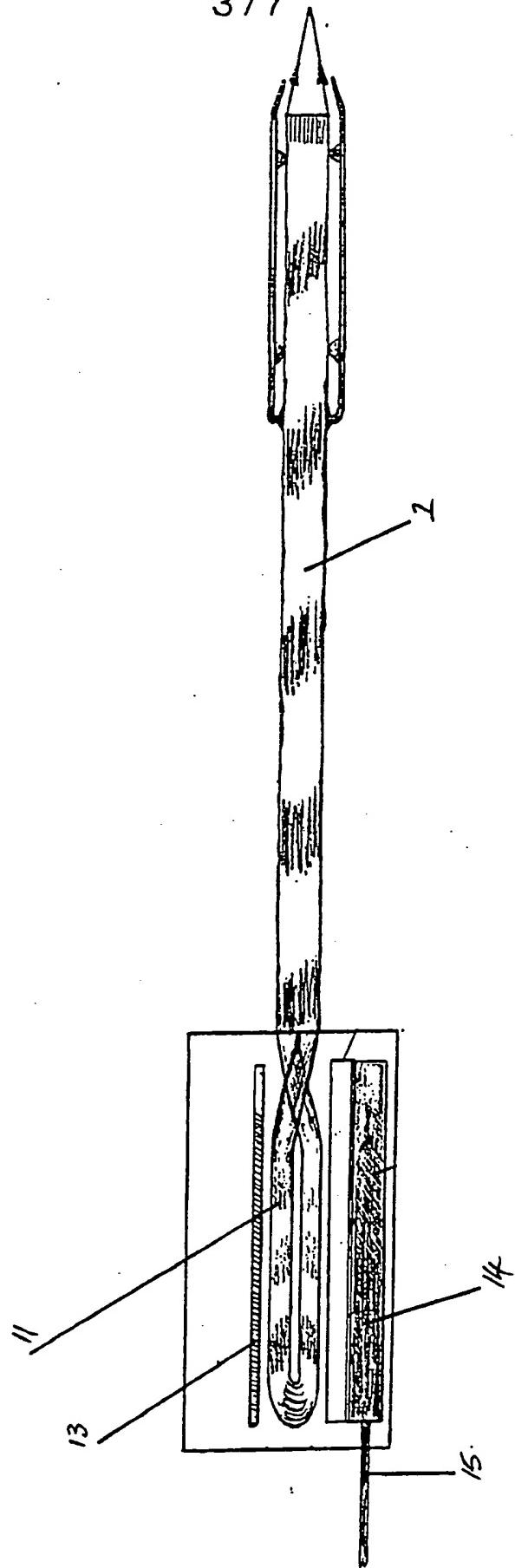


Figure 3

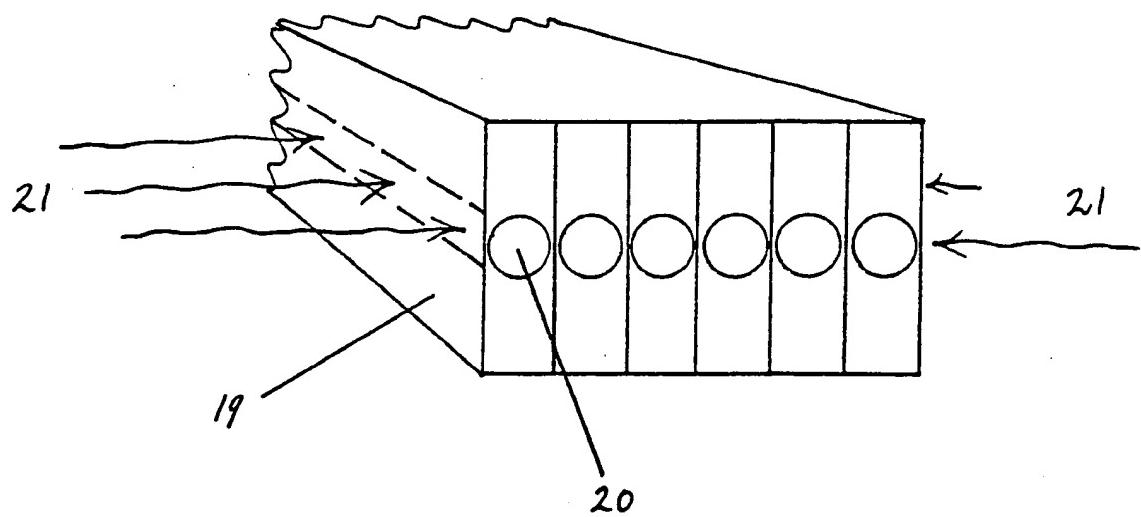


Figure 4

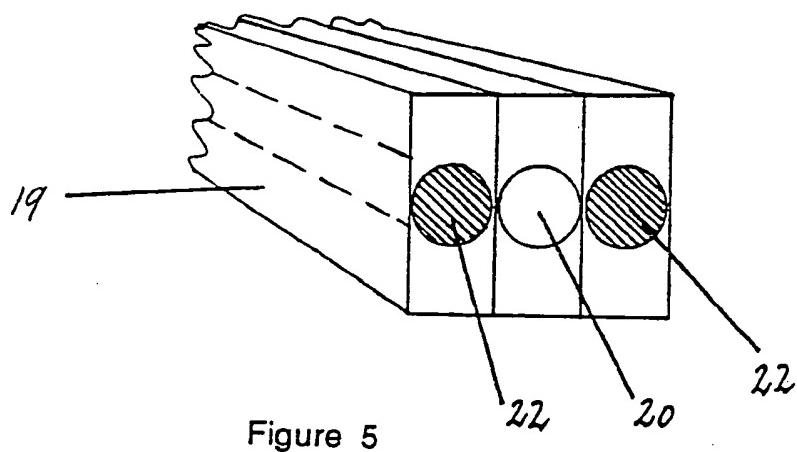


Figure 5

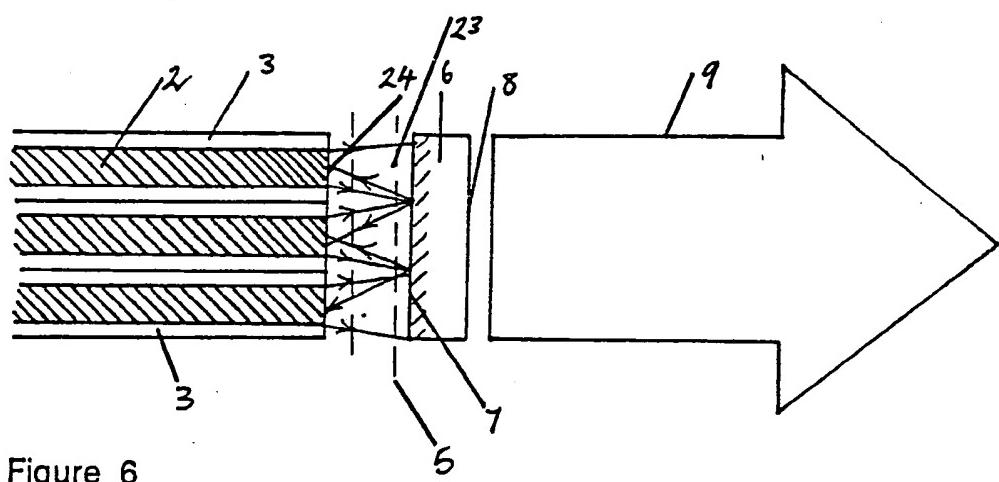


Figure 6

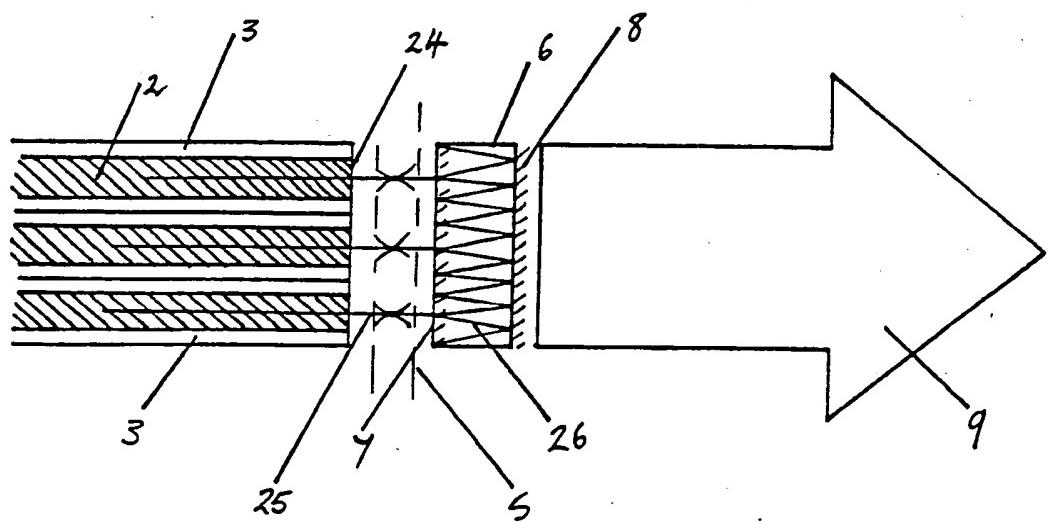


Figure 7

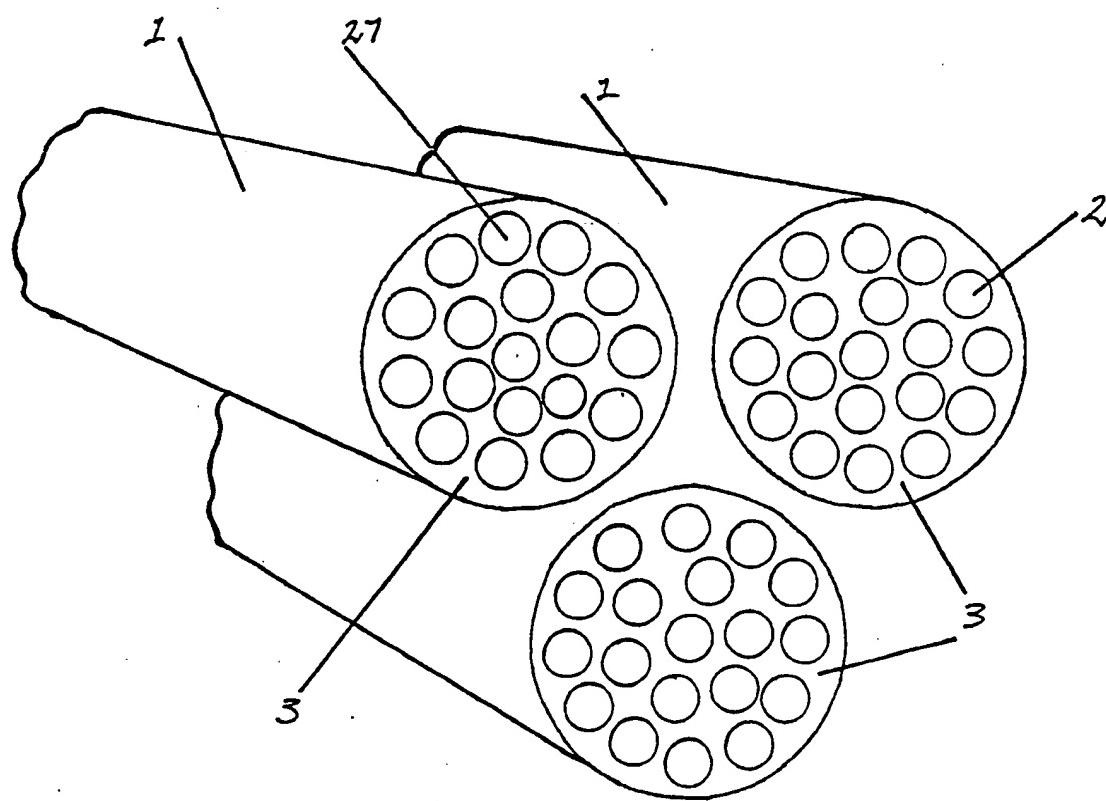


Figure 8

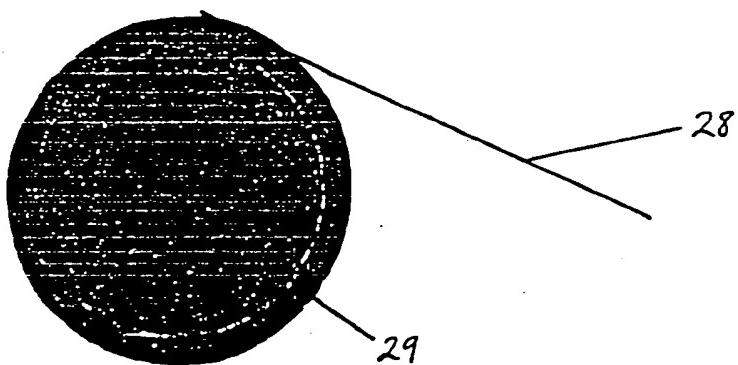


Figure 9

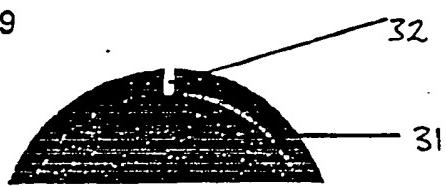


Figure 10

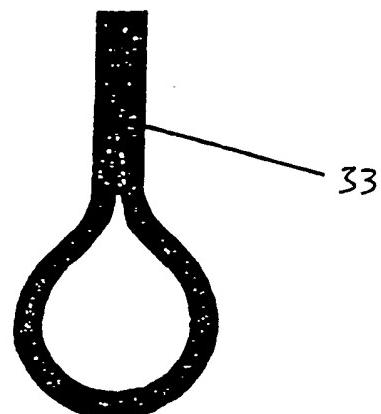


Figure 11

IN INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No. PCT/AU 89/00190

I. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER (if several classification symbols apply, indicate all) 6

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both National Classification and IPC

Int. Cl.⁴ H01S 3/07, 3/06, 3/094, 3/08, G02B 6/10

II. FIELDS SEARCHED

MINIMUM Documentation Searched 7

Classification System | Classification Symbols

IPC | H01S 3/06, 3/07

Documentation Searched other than Minimum Documentation
to the Extent that such Documents are Included in the Fields Searched 8

AU: IPC as above

III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT 9

Category*	Citation of Document, ¹¹ with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages 12	Relevant to Claim No 13
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Y	US,A, 3471215 (SNITZER) 7 October 1969 (07.10.69)	(1-4)
Y	AU,A, 38742/85 (HUGHES) 22 August 1985 (22.08.85)	(1-4)
X,Y	US,A, 3989578 (HASHIMOTO) 2 November 1976 (02.11.76)	(9)

- * Special categories of cited documents: 10 "T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
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IV. CERTIFICATION

Date of the Actual Completion of the International Search (*) 16 June 1989 (16.06.89)	Date of Mailing of this International Search Report <i>3 July 1989</i>
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International Searching Authority Australian Patent Office	Signature of Authorized Officer <i>W.J. MAJOR</i>
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